The Government, it is stated, are is boring assidaously in every branch of the Administration for the more per erganization of the Republic, and the preservation of or der and tranquilty Among other measures under consideration, great importance is attached to the new territorial division that has been proposed. Every effort is made to

increase the efficiency of the army.

A rumer that Sr. Antonio Haro had left his seat in the Treasury Department proved to be without foundation.

The Indians were continuing their ravages in Chihanhan

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICAN SAILORS.

The steamer Black Warrior, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander arrived on Saturday forenoon from Mobile and Havana Bhe left the former port on the 9th int, at noon, and the latter on the 12th at 8 A. M .- 4 days and 3 hours from Havans A lamentable accident occurred at Havana on the 10th

inst. A horse race was to come off on the Military Parade Ground, just outside the city walls; for the accommodation of the spectators seats were erected—some of them twenty feet high.

Just as the Captain-General entered and the sports were about to commence, a portion of the seats gave way pre-cipitating some five hundred persons below; about forty or fifty were either killed or wounded, comprising all ages and sexes. The actual loss of life had not been fully ascertained.

Three American sailors belonging to the bark Jaspar (which vessel recently landed a cargo of slaves on the Island of Cuba.) have been imprisoned in the "Moro" They say they shipped in New York, and when the nature of the trade the vessel was to be engaged in was made known to them, after leaving New York, they endeavored to get away from her, but were prevented by the other part of the crew, consisting of Spaniards and Portugueses who threatened to take their lives, and they were

pelled to make the voyage.

The rumor of the ship Lady Suffolk having, after landing a large cargo of slaves, been scattled and sunk, now ap pears to be untrue, as she went to one of the small ports en the south side of the island, where she was taken pos session of by the British man of war brig Daring.

Destruction of Negroes-Arrest-Zulueta.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 13, 1853. The pegroes, of whom I made mention in my last, as having arrived, are hidden in the swamps and jungles of our coast and that of the Island of Pines, on which latter our coast and that of the Island of Pines, on which latter place many have been devoured by the alligators. So, between the effects of the philanthropy of the British and the cupidity of the Spaniard, their late is made dread-ful indeed. Those who have been seized by the Government have been disposed of as emancipades for a certain term at 36 ounces of gold each, so their position in this case also is made worse by the intervention of Britain.

A Spaniard who enjoyed some consideration during the time of Concha, has been ordered to embark for the time of Concha, has been ordered to embark for Spain in eight days' time. He is a lawyer, and when he waited upon our Captain-General to inquire the reason of this unexpected order, he was told that Gen. Concha would give him an explanation. It is supposed that some of his correspondence with that General has been suspected by the authorities.

Lattle or nothing is said about Mr. Zuineta, the slaver, who is still in prison, and we now await for another scene in our prolific play, to be able to catertain you. The weather is, I think, warmer than usual, and the new comers are paying the peaalty of their temerity.

new comers are paying the penalty of their temerity.

Without another word of news to give, I subscribe

myself your very obedient servant and friend, FRANK. RIO GRANDE.

We clip the following items from The Brownsville (Texas) Flag of the 29th ult.

"INDIAN DIFFICULTIES -By passengers from above, ar in the steamer Camanone on Sunday last, we learn

rived on the steamer Camanone on Sanday last, we learn the following:

"On the 16th inst. information was received by Capt. Granger of the Killes, stationed at Bellsville, opposite the Mexican town of Guerrero, that a party of 15 or 20 Indians had crossed the Rio Grande from the Mexican side, about eight noise above his post. He immediately dispatched a party of men to follow their trail, and dividing the remainder of his company into two parties, stationed them in such a manner as to intercept the Indians on their return. Not more than 30 hours had elapsed from the time of their crossing the river when one of the divided parties discovered the Indians' return trail, which satisfied them that they were making for the pass in the river at full speed.—The troops overtook them while crossing their animals; five Indians were killed on the sp. t. some live or six wounded; horses, arrows, hows, guns, blackets, &c., were taken ed: borses, arrows, bows, guns, blankets, &c., were taken from them, and those who escaped, swam the river entirely naked. It would appear that these Indians were fully aware of the presence of the Rides at Bellsvile. Toey maked. If would appear that these indusins were fully aware of the presence of the Rides at Bellsville. They traveled 136 miles in 36 hours, despoiling the ranchos from the place of their crossing down to Jaca Everitt's rancho. They recurred by way of the Sons.

"Much credit is due to Capt Granger for the admirable to the control of the control of the sons of the control of the sons of t

tact displayed by him on this occasion, and which resulted

REINFORCEMENT OF MEXICAN TROOPS ON THIS FROM-"REINFORCEMENT OF MEXICAN TROOFS ON THIS FRON-TIER.—Troops are continually striving at the Mexican towns on the frontier, and in such numbers as we have nev-er before seen on this line. Military encampments are also being established at points on the Rio Grande which him-erto have not been considered of sufficient importance to be guarded by custom house guards. The propertor of a baking establishment in Camargo has been consulted apon a contract for baking bread for ten thousand men. It is beking establishment in Camargo has been consulted apon a contract for baking bread for ten thousand men. At is reported by passengers recently arrived from Kio Grands City, that opinions are freely expressed on the other side as to the validity, in Santa Ana's opinion of the treaty of peace, the same having been in ide and ratified during his absence, thus creating a question as to the necessity of complying with its observance. The 'divine mission' of Santa Afia to reclaim the lost importance of the Mexican territory is also almost to Wedo not take upon ourselves the responsibility to suggest what policy Santa Ana may have in this movement, on the contrary we give the information as a matter of fact. We conceive the it-putnic of Mexico can have no enemy in this quarter whose presence requires each an extensive armainent, yet the opposite fron tier is assuming so warlike an aspect, and reports as to the object of this movement are so current and so corroborated, that, be they founded substantially or otherwise, we deem the question a public one, and calculated to interest, if not affect, the community at large.

THE MESILLA QUESTION.

We find in The Sata Fé Gazette of the 13th of May the following proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Santa Fé upon this subject.

At a meeting of the crisens of Santa Fé, at the Exchange, on the evening of the 11th May, Hon, Hugh N.

Smith was called to the chair, and Freston Beck appointed

cretary
The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be.
The Chairman explained the object of the citizens of Santa to express the views and feelings of the chizens of Santa Fe in regard to the southwestern boundary of this Ferri-tory, as ceitized by the late commissioner on the part of the United States to establish a boundary has between the

United States to establish a boundary his between the United States and Mexico.

J. Houghton, Esq. after a few introductory remarks, inreduced the rollowing statement and resolutions, which were unanumously adopted:

"The citizens of Santa Fe, in common with this whole people of New Mexico, having a proper regard for the interests of the Terrinory and maintenance of his rights, have assembled to express their views and feelings relative to the occumulation of a roll of the second. tive to the occepation of a part of the south-western por-tion of our Territory by the authorities of Camarian, a State of the Mexican Republic, and of the recent action of our Governor, William Carr Lane, in reference to that

occupation.

"In making this public expression of our views, we respectfully present the following statement of facis to the attention of our fellow chirens:

ion of our fellow criticins; in the 8th of March, 1897. Joseph Sarmiesto, Marquis con the sin of march, 100%, 2000ph Sarmiesto, Marquis de la Laguna, Vicercy of Mayce under the government of Spain, issued a decree dectaring the boundary between New Maxico and New Bissay (now Commany) to be at the Rio Nombre de Dios, or Sacramento, and desvised the village of El Paso to be within the jurisdiction of New-

Don Juan Bautiste Pino, Deputy of the Province of New Mexico to the Cortes of Spatia in a memorial to that body bearing date Cadiz, 1812, channs for New Maximo ju-riadiction to the 28th degree of north latitudes and that the southern boundary of New Mexico seems to have stood the southern boundary of New Maxico seems to have stood until, by an act of the Mexican Congress passed July 27, 1821, the northern limit of the jurisdiction of the town called Paso was made the northern boundary of the Province of Chihushus, and mecassarily the southern boundary of New Mexico. In the subsequent year, 1975, Chihushua was, by act of the Mexican Congress, we used into a Saxta, with the northern builts as described in the act of 1921. By no subsequent act of the Mexican Government has this boundary line been changed.

"By the treaty of Guadalupe Histalgo the Southern boundary of New Mexico, is taid down in Department of the past of the boundary between the two republics.

ablies. The Southern boundary of New-Mexico, as laid down in Disturned's map, strikes the Rio Grande at a point not ox-ceeding eight miles above the town called Pape.

"So clearly and absurdly wrong did this action of the Commissioner appear to the Government of the United States, that Congress repudiated the act and declared that the treaty fixed the boundary not more than eight rules north of El Paso. But this action of Congress did not svert the immediate evils following from the act of the Commissioner. The territory was immediately seized upon by the Mexican authorities; American citizens located there were despotled of their property, and many Meticans who had commenced the settlement of Messila in let?, with the understanding that they were playing themselves made the nuder the nuder coin of the Government of the Uni-

therefore, the present occupation of that territory by the authori-of Chimabus, is a usurpation.

Ansadred, That our esternied Governor, William Carr Lane, in his ret action in regard to this disputed territory, has in a just and dis-custor in the statistic of action great and uniquental daty to Se-alico, as its executive officer, and that he deserves our warment con-

has essumed.

"Mr Miguel Otero moved that the statement and resolutions (together with the proceedings, he paydished in the Santa Fe Gazette; which was adopted.

" PRESTON BECK, JR., Secretary."

RIOT IN MILWAUKEE

Between three and four hundred Germans, who have been at work on the 5th 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th accions of the La Crosse Read, and who were disappointed in receiving their pay on Saturday right as they not been promised by the contractors. Smith & Co., proceeded to the office of the company in this city yesterday morning, making quite a threatering demonstration. They were addressed in German by several pacincators—and go there, De. Hubschmann—who explained that they were employed by the contractors, and the Company were not responsible for their acts, that the estimates were not made out, and don sequency the company round not pay them at present, but he pledged to them that hey should be promptly quit-very deliar one them as soon as the estimates were made. They were afterwards addressed by some persons who adviced them to take summary measures with the company—advise which they followed to the extent of seizing on the office and keeping presession up to 3 P. M.

Between 2 and 4 o clock the bells rang an alarm of fire, which breeglet a large crowd of firemen and citizens to the

which they followed to the extent of seizing on the ordice and keeping persession up to 3 P. M.

Between Family and a clock the bells rang an alarm of fire, which breight a large crowd of fireinen and clinesis to the Court floure square where the rioters had ascembled in fail force. The number of the latter was estimated at be tween three and four hondred. Their object in assembling at the square was to resone ten of the ring landers, who had been prominent disturbers of the peace in the morning and who were lodged in jail by Sheriff Page, assisted by his under sheriffs and several constables. Up in proceeding to the ground, we found the several fire companies arranged along the street in front of the jail. The reders were on the same street, a little further north. They carried a white, red and olice flag. The crowd of citizens at this time on the ground was immense, and the greatest evolutional to preserve his and order, which was finally accomplished without any very serious results.

Engine Company No. I here commenced playing upon the roters, in order to disperse them, when the latter imnediately moved their position further south. Mayor Walker ordered the company to step playing and went to the standard bearer as d took away his flag. This was the signal for a general rict. The Mayor was struck several times, bit in the face with a brick, and struck heavily with a shovel apon the head. He was not however, so body but but that he was able to continue to attend to bis official duties till the termination of the rich. The rinders brandshed their weapons, consisting of pickaxes, shovels, clubs, &c., and rushed upon the erowd of citizens, straing right and left. The latter defended themselves valuarly.

st evening an order was issued by Major McManman

FROM TURKS ISLAND .- Dates from Turks Island to the

FROM St. Jours, P. R.-By the arrival of the sohr J Darling, Capt. Hudson, from St. Johns, P. R., which port she left on the 3d inst., we lewn that that place had been visited by beavy rains, which had stopped the planters from grinding the cane, and consequently made sugar very high and scarce. A number of vessels were leaving in

THE TRIBUNE AND ITS FRIENDS

cally. I like it because I obtain from it the most general and most correct information of what is going on in the world. Lastly, I like it most of all, because I never know it wrong on a meral question. I thank God that we have in our land one man, who fears not to stand up boldly and proclaim the right. I wonder not that sneaking politicisms and corrupt collers are turning up their noses. They feat the right: they fear the wide influence of The Tribune. which I solemnly believe is now greater than the influence

the majority connected with this University. There are between twenty and thirty copies of The Tribune taken by the students here, and I have no doubt but that the

as long pressed upon me. I could not be satisfied till I fed my came to the list of those who have expressed to you their big appreciation of your paper, and have hurled back the lie into their teath of your pasillani mous extramoldary University, Greencastle, Ind., June 14, 1885.

[Extract of a brainess letter from Lumberville, Rucks Co., Pa.] Your paper is very highly appreciated in Bucks Co., as warefully sware, in view of the very large list of sale. excess and maneuvers. The remainder of the year, the the county I find nearly every intelligent community tonly receives Tar Tribung, but has a large cited for This fact is strongly commendatory of Ter Tribung.

RUSSIA AS IT IS.

The Army and Navy. The present unparalleled influence of the Czar's on the nternal questions of nearly every European nation, and heir haughty bearing with immediate neighbors, like Austria, Prussia, Sweden and Turkey, as well as with other more distant States, like Spain, England and France, result partly from a position, which geographically and strategically is nearly inexpugnable, and partly from the maintenance of a numerous well-drilled and well equipped army. There are only two sides of Russia's immeasurable borders which she needs seriously to defend. These are the western through its whole length, and partly the southern, from the Unlester to the Caucasus. Along these two sides is raised, so to say, a wall of bayonetsguns and pikes, and these moving machines can be precipitated, by the nod of a single will, in a certain direction, or as far as humanly possible, concentrated on any special point. If attacked, only the extremities of Russis, and above all, the unhappy Kiugdom of Poland. will be ravaged and destroyed. There she will have to defend herseif. Finland is easy to be defended especially as there is no probability of an attack by Siceden; and Finland being maintained in all her ancient den: and rimans being maintained in an her accept have and privileges, and not incorporated legislatively with Kussia, prospers more than she did under the Swedish rule, and is thus not at all disaffected. Muratime cities and harbors may easily be burnt and destroyed. but after the experience of Charles XII, and of Napoleon, there is little reason to presume that any invading army would cross the Viscula or the Niemen, the Duicper or the Danube. Russia has no militia, of course, with the exception of that organized among the subjected populations of the Cancasus and Georgia. Her force consists in an organized army and navy. The army, with its various arms, is divided into Corps, Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, Batallions and Companies: the cavairy into Squadrons, etc. A Corps on full active footing is composed of three Divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, with sometimes a Division of reserve. The artiliery of a Corps consists of 110 to 115 gups of va-rious chilber. A Division is composed of two Brigades, a Brigade of two Regiments. A Regiment in full ought a frigace of two Keginiens. A Regiment that of the to have four Betailions, a Batallion four Companies, and a Company should have between 170 and 290 men. All these numbers are seidom complete except in the

County and few of the other corps.

According to the official reports for 1°52, the armed force was in the following state. The Corps of Guards, commanded by the Grand Duke, the heir to the Empire, is established in St. Petersburg, and for a distance of 166 miles around that ciry. It consists of three Divisions of Loranzy and one of reserve, of four Divisions of Cavalry, a large force of artillery with 125 to 146 capage and a special below of field empireers, supto 140 caunon, and a special body of field engineers, sup-pers, and a pontoon corps. Next comes the Corps of the pers, and a pontoon curps. Next comes the Corps of the Grenadiers. Its headquarters are in the accient city of Newgord, some 100 miles on the road between Petersburg and Moscow. Its regiments are established principally in the military colonies. This Corps has three Divisions in full of infantry, and one of cavalry: the park of artiflery amounts to between 115 and 120 pieces. After these two separate Corps comes what is called the active army. It is composed of six Corps or nearly twenty Divisions of infantry, six Divisions of regular twenty Divisions of Infantry, six Divisions of regular cavalry, with an irregular one of Cosacks etc adjoined in time of war, and at least 700 pieces o artiflery. This army is at present commanded by Prince Paschkiewiteb. Its head-quarters are at Warsaw. It faces the western frontier or Europe exclusively. It is quartered from the Falric, through Lithuania to the Danube, the Black Sea and the frontiers of the military Cavalry colonics in South Russia. A separate Corps occupies the City of Moscow and several surrounding counties. The army of the Caucasus is composed of four Divis-

ions of infantry, one of regular cavalry, numerous irreg-ular Cossacks of various denominations, a body of Mus-sulmans and militia from among the natives. A Division of intantry occupies Finland, and another is scattered in Siberia. This active army is backed by a reserve com-posed of 25 Brigades of infantry and 270 Squadrons of excity. The formation of the reserve will be hereaf-

The military colonies for the infantry are formed principally in the Government of Nowgorod and partly in those of Pskeff and Witebsk. They are divided into 21 Brigades. The colonies for cavalry are in Southern Russia, in the Governments of Pullawa. Exaterynosiaw, Herson in the Ukraine, and so forth. They amount to 75 Squadrons. To this is to be added the sappers and ar-tiliery reserve, with 54 parks of heavy calibre destined for the siege of fortresses, the military engineers, and military workmen, with a numerous train. Finally, there is the Guard of the interior, formed of

armed veterans, quartered in all the counties of Russia, and performing in the cities and boroughs the internal It amounts to 50 Batalions which, however, are Further, there is a corps of Gendarmes, containing 8 Brigades, Lorse and foot, and spread over the whole Empire. It is commanded by Count Orloff, whose function suswers to that of Chief of the Secret Political Poice. The gendarmes fulfill the duries of the police of the army during war, and of a political police through the country at all times. The officers of this corps form in all counties and districts the knows of that wast net of espionage extended over Russia and the Con-They are in close connection with all the agents

of the secret police.

The irregular cavalry consists principally of Cossacks.

The irregular cavalry consists principally of Cossacks. There are several domainations of them, derived noinly from the regims or the banks of the rivers along which they are settled. Their General and Community in the Grand Duke, the heir of the Empire. They are divided as follows: 1. The Cosmaks of the Don or call out the military of the city, but it was afterward pressed and notice given to hit them in readmess, and appear at the ringing of a bell. This presention was the in view of a more extended outbreak, and an aftempt of the first product of the state of the flack Society of the f very rich and extensive country, and enjoying the greatest privileges and an independent military as well as civil organization. 2 These on the shores of the Black Sea. taken in view of a more extended outbreak, and an attempt to fire the city.

About 10 o'clock a procession of several hundred of the riders, preceded by a band of merio and accompanied by a large and excited crowd, marched through the princept streets. They were armed with clabs, &c. They were much excited, and chested continually.

At the United States Hotel, the resistences of the Mayor they cried out—"Come out, George Walker, it—d d—n "you." We are informed by an intelligent thorated the resistency of the country of Azon. 19. Those of the Datable. Ille Cossacks muster in all 765 Squadrons, cash containing a ware awarder and more serious again today. Of course the amborities will see the necessity of preparing to meet the emergency fully and promptly, and of vachaciting law and order.

The military companies were going through their drill exercises last evenus, in satisfaction of another outbreak.

From Turks Island — Dates from Turks Island, to the was the case for example in 1-13-14, when they were

Attended across the whole of Europe.

In conclusion, the whole bulk of the armed land force consists of 17 Corps, with 4.250 Companies of infantry and 1,460 Squadrons of cavalry, and 3.5 batteries of heavy or light artillery. More than a third of this ought to be accluded as not capable of being moved to-wards the extreme frontiers of the Empire, as well as for incomplete numbers in the various Battalons, Companies and Squadrons. The remainder makes up the Kurian warming army, which can be moved and directed by the order of a single will according to its whim and pleasure. But natural impossibilities oppose whim and pleasure. But natural impossibilities oppose and impede the concentration in one spot and even in one region of such masses of men and animals. For instance, it is impossible to feed them for a prolonged term of time, as either a cultivated or in a savage

country.

The Navy is composed of 3 flects or squadrons. Each squadron has a three decker of 199 to 199 gans, and eight smaller two deckers, of from 70 to 100 gans, with six frigates and a very few steamers, and other smaller Vessels, shorps, schrourers, etc. Three squadrons form the fect of the Baltic, and two that of the Black sea. Aside from this, there is a small flatifit in the Casplan sen, and a steamer and few other vessels in the lake of Ural. In the Baltic as well as in the Euxine and the sea of Aroft, there are numerous cun boats. All the vessels are well as the distribution of the control well manned, but the quality does not excrespond the quantity. Russia not having a commercial with the quantity. Rus is not having a commercial Mariaclas so great number of sallors, or of miss era and naies. The latter are nearly all foreigners on the small number of Russian commercial vesses, notwithstanding the existence of a law according to which the master of a Russian vessel ought to be a native Russian. But this may be chided, as there is no possibility whatever of finding such men. The sallors for the Nary are adverted armorpally from among the propolal ring along the shores of the Russian the Russian along the stores of the Russian on the World and on the Dum. Greeks the armenians may be found around the number. Adto arrest as the best attend to humber. At here put together no led turned, however, a third attentible required number and the remainder of the rew is compared of the number provious to being collisied.

they is consequently about the property of the first that never been an above, each of principle in a ferry back. A great man, Jewish consequent are thus employed. The mass of the crease are in a semanticus formed not embors by more drill and tures. This greater man ber cannot even swim. The vesse for the fleets in the Ealite can scarcely be kept 4 mention in the high sea, and the Euxine but 4 or 6 weeks longer. This is the whole time which can be devoted to practicing naval excreas are garrie need in harbors, and trained in the mili-tury land exercise. Thus, the greater part of the creas neither real nor skilful sailors or gunners, but form scarcely accept rate infinity.

The officers are educated from obligheed in special ordical estal lishments, a A most of them, at least these clically, are as able and as well-informed in ad the speci-

alities of their duty as those of any other service whatever. The Navy is the work of the present Emperor.

Alexander neglected it most completely. Nicholas with great devotion and sacrifice of money, has put it on its present footing, and the naval service is now regarded. with greater consideration than it was under Catherine and Alexander. An old proverbial distribution of capacities respecting the officers among the various grades of the service in linsein assigns—the dandy to the caraf-ry, the learned man to the artillery, the drankard to the nary, and the stapid to the infantry. So it was once but so it is no longer, at least with respect to the infantry and navy. The infantry officers, though they do not belong to the higher aristocratic class, are for the greater part well cuncated and tolerably well bred. The second son of the 1 aperor is the Grand Admiral and now the Minister or Secretary of the Navy. From childhood he has been thoroughly educated for this purpose. This has given a stimulus to the service. Educated and well-bred you as of higher family connections, oner it continually, and thus its ancient disreputable character is almost wholly

The vessels have no uniformity in their construction Some are as heav; as old Durch guilluts, some are modeled on English and American patterns. The material, which is northy oak, is bad; not that there is no lumber in Russis, but the cary yards and arsenals are under the same runciple of renality and theft which pervades all other ranches of the administration. Thus the vessels last my from 10 to 15 years. In general the Russian Navy s be regarded as a defensive wooden wall, which can ever be transformed into an offensive weapon against Europe, or be made to act single-handed against the maritime powers, with the exception of Sweden, Tur-

key and the like smaller ones.
The Cossacks in time of war are rarely used in masses, a a regular battle-field. Their principal utility consists in surrouncing the army as an iron swarm, whosh im-penetrable to the enemy. Thus they cover the move-ments of the forces, prevent desertions and fetch up-stragglers. They form the vanguard and the postes per-dus generally extricating themselves out of difficulties in which all other detachments of the army or individuis would be lost. In this manner they serve to keep the enemy on the alert, to alarm him continually, to hold ine in restless irritation, and to exhaust him. They are ke a swarm of insufferable musquitoes, which it is im possible to disperse or to get rid of. They appear, alarm, carry off some prisoners, and disappear before the pursued—to appear in a short time again. other tation has such irregulars, they can never be met on like ground. The French, in 1812-13-14, complained of this kind of warlare more than of anything else. The Cosacks in service the most faithful and the most thoroughly obedient, shrewd and cuaning of society. Thus he is used for missions of trust or danger. Nearly every commander of a larger or smal-ler detachment has Cossacks about his person, and at his isposal. They are remarkable for great personal cour-ge. They will often penetrate single-handed where no ther soldier date venture, and thus they are of excellent use in gathering and procuring information about the movements of the enemy. They equip themselves. receive almost no pay during the war, with if possible sometimes a ration for man and horse. But generally hey are thrown on their own resources and industry for

This gives a general idea of the Russian armed force. It is strong undoubtedly for the defensive, but it is utter-ly impressible to throw these masses on Europe. With-out mentioning the penury of the treasury, as on a war footing, the pay is nearly quadrupled-to gather them to-gether at may point within the frontier, would have the gether at my point within the frontier, would have the same effect as destruction by locusts for many handred miles. The same would take place if in case of a war between France and Russia—the army of the Czar should enter Germany even as a friendly country. All would be destruction and desolation with friend as well as with fee. The region thus traversed would be reminded not of Napoleon, but of swarms of Atria, the more disciplined, but for the sake of existence and self-preservation, onlined to destroy and swallow all the resources within their reach. For such an impossible invasion of Europe, the Russian masses might be divided into two parts, one entering Prussia and the other Austria. But such hexasions in the present state of the world are impossibilities. Masses will be raised against masses, the invasied country stripped in accuracy of all resources to invaded country stripped in acvance of all resources to nourish the enemy, and whatever may be the inborn gal-lantry of the Russian coldier—Napoleon admired it—no army in the world can be forever invincible. The drill of these forces is, perhaps, the best existing

in hurope. But possibly they are overdrided. Those equalited with the mysteries of the military profession, pretend that in the firing of the infantry as we

pretend that in the fixing of the infantry as well as of the
atthicry, the principal object is a quick discharge, so
quick that neither the somers nor gunners are able to
take need aim; and thus in a battle out of the immense
number of shots, comparatively few are destructive.

The army is formed by means of conscription, out of
the taxed classes of the population; such as merchants,
citizen burghers, attizons, worknown, free peasants and
setts. From all these the common soldery are derived,
with a tew exceptions of the youth belonging to the privtieged class of increbants and others, or who, likewise
on account of a privilege, have received a higher educaecount of a privilege, have received a higher educa-in some public establishment, such as the Gymnisia or Universities. A commoner can rise only to the grade of sergeant. A very extraordinary distinction in time of war may push him over the barrier, and make him an

sing of military endeaton, to wish the nobles are al-most exclusively admired, prepare the youth from childhood practically as well as theoretically. The curcuit in consists or all the sciences connected with the military art and with its highest branches, the French larguage, Russian literature, history, national and uni-versal, geography, etc. A cadet having give through all the classes enters the army with the grade of second literature. Those who have been conceptative and liestenant. Those who have been educated in civil casal althoughts, symmasia and universities, entering as volunteers, are admitted as ensigns and cadets. They were the uniform of the common sudders, but with laser are enempted, as all nobles are, from corporal punishment, and as soon as they master the rudiments of the service, they become officers. Any nobleman who has once become an officer is at liberty to abundon the service at his will. For the common soldier, the obliga-tory time of service is from 15 to 20 years. Once it

The age of a recruit is between 17 and 35 years. The

rede of recruiting is as follows: An imperial wasse of-ers, for example, that three souls out or every numered, according to the last census, are to be added to the army. The general official denomination of the taxed popula-tes, in the census, in all administrative legal and jud-cial concerns, a that of souls. Thus, a lander property valued not according to the number of arres, but arraing to that of the souls recorded in the census, of the price of the land, but that of the soul forms the price of the land but that of the soul forms wante. For instance: A man owns 1, 100 or 1,000 it. This is the legal valuation in contracts and all aments. The whose marks the time when through which empire, or a certain part of it, the recruits to be levied and presented in each county to a specofficial board. Each owner of series selects from ng them absolutely by his will the number to be cored by him, and brings them before the board. or crown peasants, and all the other rural comhities of various denomina ions, as well as those of sual je beroughs and cities—in one word, all that joy a special communal administration have boards ad c circled from among themselves, which boards make il not be apprecised by successive letters. A commis-ter of the government supervises the whole, and mylaints against his decision, as well as against the command recruiting board, can be brought before the with or any other recruit, can present a grained substi-nte, or juy to the recruitment two hundred doings, the existances are generally precord from among si-fers who have served the required time, and have the light to have the retrice. The central locard is composed right to state the service. The exhibitions of component is each county of the version sheets, one railizary efficients to a moving stream. An Aide descript of the Empirical shows in from at Polynomia to such county, to aversee the design of the board to avoid opposition and ventility, as the open of the rectaining is the right tax ventility of the design of the rectaining is the right tax ventility and a product of the rectaining of the right tax ventility and the rectaining of the rectaining the state-Church as they are generally tich, and opposed to the military service. The In perial Adjutant likewise rejects the ablestmen for the Corps of Guards, and other utilitary efficers make a selection each for their special emancipated for ever. When his term is out, he does and occupation, with the obligation to become inser led in some rural or town community. His wife becomes emancipated likewise. Children begotten before his entering the military service remain serfs, those during it, follow the new condition of the parents. Thus the recomming becomes an agency of partial enumerication. of on than 100 to a combine to, other in each to make up the percentage or level by the

ukase. They also must not levy twice on the same family, and there is in each district a board of noblemen to

versee this special operation.
In Poland, where civil equality before the law was in reduced with the French Code in 1807, the recruiting s performed directly by the Government from among the available pepulacion, without any distinction what-ever, of any class or social position. Now, however, this is to be changed, as special privileges for the usual ity are to be introduced on the same footing as they ex-ist in Russia proper.

The existence in Russia of various kinds of estab-lishments for the military education of the make your

lishments for the military education of the noble youth has already been mentioned. For the children of selhas already been membered diets and, above all, for their orphans, establishments likewise exist where they are received from sheir earthest childheed and trained for the military service. There they are taught to read and write the vermentar lasguage, with Russian history, the general outlines of geog-raphy, and also withmetic and drawing. Then they enter the service for life, or nearly so. They are placed in the top ographical and engineer's corps, and at the telegraphical in the line of the service so, which, in Russia, are exclusively for minitary use, and under the immediate direction of the Emperor.

The very numerous reserve is formed in the follow-

ing manner: The time of service for the common sel-dier is between 15 and 20 years, but if his conduct is cort and he wishes it, he receives what is called an in imited for lough for the remaining term, and can enter will life in any way he chooses-remaining still military control. They form battalious and brigades, baying officers and staff establishments, which, in case of need, convoke and organize them instantly. They are also brought together almost every year, or a great part of them, from four to six weeks for dril hey are maintained in practice, and the reserve forms he best drilled portion of the Russian forces. The military colonies owe their existence to Count

Atak sheef who was one of the most curious phenomena

Arak sheet who was one of the most current. He was the fa-tion the history of Russia in this century. He was the fa-vorite of Faul, the companion of Alexander, during whose last years he governed Russia most absolutely, and was rather persecuted by Nicholas. Count Arakt sheef took for his model the military colonies established by Austria between the Austro-Slavic and Turko-Slavic Austria newers the aim of Araktsheef was not the decease of the borders. He surrounded St. Petersburg with these colonies in order thus to strengthen and render impregnate that stronghold of despotism. The crown-pen-acts of the Government of Nowgorod and partly those of Pshoff were transformed into soldiers and their villages into larracks and camps. Out of these colonies the Corps of Grenadiers established there was to be maintained and principally formed. The peasants of Newgorod and Pshoff—those two ancient crailles of Russian republican liberty, destroyed only in the 15th century by the Czar Ivan the Terrible—still preserved the sacred old tradition, and were of an unyielding and ungovernable spirit. This was to be broken and extripated. The military system was introduced with an iron hand, and an implacable rigidity akin to cruelty. Unmerciful cor-poreal publishments were daily occurrences. In the vils thus transformed the military officers forming the shiff ruled most despotically. Every sort of labor, as well as every movement of the newly enslaved was dicetee by an order from above. Thus, an order issued tron the headquarters of a district, would appoint for the whole colony—for example, a day for ploying, another for sowing, another for larvest, and an agricultural la-borwns similarly arranged. The wisterural population was bound under penalties to move on the same day-nay, at the same hour. A peasant could not go to market her sell an egg without a permission from the officers. at the same time neither his wife nor his daughter was afe from their lust. Assassination and punishments for a happened very eften, but the system took root. However, during the Polish campaign, in the spring of 1831, when the colonies became liberated from the pressure of the grenadiers quartered among them, a terrible in-surrection broke out. The greater part of the officers were killed. In several cases they were sunk in the earth to the waist and then mowed with the seyche. Despair and vengeance animated the wronged, the op-pressed. There colonial issurrections, and others which pressed. There colonial insurrections, and others which will be mentioned hereafter, give a foretaste of the char acter of a tuture vengeful uprising of the Russian serfs and

Peasants.

Finally the insurrection was quenched in blood by Count Orloff. Numbers were decimated on the spot, and hundreds of families transported to Siberia. However, less cruel discipline was henceforth introduced, and it would seem that the next generation had become ac-customed to the heavy yoke. Things now appear to go on there rather smoothly—but the curse of the peasants on there rather smoothly—but the curse of the peasants is peared out with every breath. The tradition of better times of old, and of ancient liberty glumners still at the demestic hearth. The time will come, and is peraps not far distant, when these colonies, organic shelter and enforce despotism, will become a deadly weapon in the hand of the avenger. The maintainance of these colonies, the cost of their transfernation.

transferrantion the raising of costly buildings for bar-racks and headquarters, as well as the unavoidable vethe sty and their in all administrative branches, make this establishment a burden to the treasury. The revenues establishment a burden to the treasury. The revenues of the colonies—the rent paid by the peasants—are not sufficient to cover all the expenses. The Emperor him-self directs their administration. Once, in the begin-ning of his reign, he cursed Araktsheeff for their estab-

lathemed recesses.

The breeding of horses is a principal business with these colonies. The extensive region occupied by them con-Wheat is the general crop, and hardly any manure required. Thus to a certain extent they are less on one on the freeway than the colonies in the north; in even prefitable in time of war, when the Squadroms less constraints. their home: then each district is to supply its special Squad on with men and herses during the whole duration of the war. These colonies form the reserve of cavalry. But enough for to day. This topic shall be recaimed in another miticle. [To be continued.] PASSLAVIST

THE EAST. Extracts from a Frience Correspondence, communicated for The Technical Monday, April 11, 1873.

While we are egafined to this desolate part of creaien (although the Guille of the luman race.) It is plea-ent to receive frienely letters from "home," but the act post disappointed us in this matter, yet it brought a letters from Beirat, Aloppo, Diarbekir and other ces, which busing and published. nices, which, together with newspapers to ourselves and the English Consul (who gives us the perusal of his tiglish and French papers) in a measure supplied their

We learn by our letters from Boston that a copy of he complaint sent by Mr. D. and myself about our be-ing matricated and stoned in Diarbekir with impunity a r since, have been received at the State Departmen Washington, and that President Pierce has intimated out will toward us as well as other and all Ameriest.—In whatever country they may be con-agh, and we have the highest reason to expect with a Minister will be sent to the Sub-t Poste as will losist upon full protection Poste as will insist upon full protection is. In case lurkey becomes involved in with Austria or Kussia, it is not impossible our own Covernment may have something to do in he notter, in view of the Suitan's disregard of the in-uits Americans have received in his dominions, and yet we are not anxious that the United States shall call too such attention to us lest the Sublime Ports should order unch attention to un lest the Sublime Ports should order as out of its deminious. Indeed this is what the Catholics in Mesul are trying to effect. They have bought the Cadi and Pasha and by their jesuitical influence have succeeded in creating to a considerable extent, the important that we are influels, denying not only that Maryla the mother of God, but also that there is a God! The Pasha has sent spics several times to my study, and a few days since I discovered three of them. Last week they came in an Arab dress as Armenians. The change of dress could not change the color and expression of dress could not change the color and expression of errol schootsany. I charged them with being spies in a employ of the Papists, that as Mahammedans they ich. After a lengthy almonition, in which we endeavf their employers, they owned up in part. I told them that if they came in their proper doess and character they were welcome to say as long as they pleased, but if they were ever caught in my house again in the character of spice i would turn them into the street. It seems the Pash basspics out constantly in various parts of the city as well as among the Araba, Yeziders and Russe. In few tip for company Euros. In fact the Government and its officials have taken lessons in this respect of Austria. For some the error lateral with the Codi Coff which I be:

to pursue, but now have concluded to cultivate the Beys a little with pills, thus invitating the Turkish custom of buying men not to hurt us. This is all the favor a man-need expect from an Oriental—a negation—a negation thanksgiving, silence instead of an addition to our out.

The last two mails have brought the English Constitution of The Daily Galignam. The Weekly News, and London Illustrated News. These we have perused with much interest, as our own fate is linked very closely with that of Turkey, apparently. We have some fears, that as ween it is known in the interior provinces that there is war in progress between the Sullan and Montenegriss. aided by Austria, the Moslems will rice and attempt a massacre of the Christians. There is a Turkish paper printed at Constantinople, but not a word has appeared in it about the Mantenagrin and a word has appeared in it about the Mentenegrin war, or the terrors which now hang over the Sultan's Government. There would be tee much for the Sultan to do, if the people in his distant provinces understood his critical position. There is even a stricter censorship ever the press than Napo leen the Little exercises at Paris.

You are aware that the leans made by the Sultan of rou are aware that the soans made by the Sultan of certain firms on the Continens and at London, have ex-posed the poverty-stricken condition of the Turks. You are aware also that the Key of the Holy Sepulcher, as it is called, at Jerusalem, was some time since given to Frace as the guardian of the Latin Church, and that a short time after. short time after, upon the urgent solicitations and de-mands of the Czar's Ambassador, it was returned to the hands of the Crar's Ambassador, it was retirried to the hands of the Russians as the protector of the Grock Church. I need not speak of the disgrace to Christen-dom those antichristian battles over the Sepurchre of Christ are, but just say in regard to the third chief trouble of the Sultan, that it is certain that unless be makes such amonds to America as shadow models are stated. makes such amends to Austria as she demands for certain makes such amends to Austria as she demands for certain real or pretended grievances, that Power will be upon him with its legions. Of course anstria fears the Milan movements, and were it not for a mistaken view of her self importance and her desire to keep Corstantinople from the clutches of the Czar, he would not be very anyious to risk a wide-spread insurrection in his own dominions for the pleasure of annexing a few Provinces near the Danuba to his realm.

near the Danube to his realm.

The latest news (March 1st) informs us (whether correctly or not remains to be seen) that the Austrian Amobtained the Sultan's assent to all his demands. As such reports are liable to correction we very much fear the by next mail we shall get warning of a general war, and e advised to make tracks toward Persia. India, or the Mediterranean. Still this possibility gives us no alarm Mediterranean. Still this possionary gives an apprehend of consequence, as we do not, in case of war, apprehend any personal harm. Should an insurrection spring up suddenly, and the Moslem cry of "Allah alder" be raised, we might fall. But we expect to hear soon enough before the populace to get at least among the sons of the desert.

The relation of England to the Porte is less close than it was, and France is just now a dangerous power. It is unfortunate that Mazzini began so early. Kossuth is seems does not go with him, as he has denied the aptheaticity of the proclamation bearing his signature. It is possible England, France and the United States are all to join, as Kessuth wished, in a crusade against the despetic designs of Austria and Russia. We shall soon see. I am glad the matter is in better hands than To show you the insecurity of Franks here in case of

insurrection, and the dangers of an insurrection in the provinces when the Sultan is in trouble with his neighprovinces when the Sultan is in trouble with his neighboring despots, I will give you an incident which happened some years since, as related to me by Mrs. R., the wife of the English Consul. To appreciate it you must call to mind the Sultan's attempt to introduce some European notions into his Europire which roused the indignation of the Moslems generally. The transmat came, the soldiers were clad in Frank costume (a cariesture, to be sure); the Pashas had their power curtailed, the influence of England in particular was beginning to be madifiested in all Turkey. The Sultan undertook to raise his tested in all Turkey. The Sultan undertook to raise his troops by concerption from among the Moslems, of course, as no Christian is admitted or forced into the army unless in case of necessity, or as hylas, a rude hody of troops serving as gourmands, when the Pashas can keep their villages quiet in no other way. They will seen eart the people into obedience. At Aleppo the insurrection broke out all of a sudden, an additional cause then being the overbearing conduct of the Greek Bishop. The Arabs from the desert were called in and a general massecre of the Christians was attempted. The Pasha at length succeeded in queling the riot. The moly spared length succeded in quelling the riot. The mob s Mr Ford and Mr. Benton, though of course they The mob spared n great danger.
Mr. Badger, the brother of Mrs. Rassam for nerly a

Mr. Badger, the brother of Mrs. Rassam for nearly a missionary of a society in London to this region, was crossing the country at shat time with his wife. A French doctor had joined them at Diarbekir. On arriving at Bivilla, on the Euphrates, they bequired of the Governor if t was accessary for them to take a guard to Abopo. He old them the country was perfectly safe, and that a boy might pass over it unharmed with a bag of gold on his They crossed the river, and rode on till near hight, having passed a village, Mr. B. and the Dector cde on ahead to the next village to prepare lodgings. They had left Mrs. B. but a few minutes when up came on a mounted Arabs, knocked down one of the servants of sergeant. A very extinonlinary distinction of sergeant of war may puck him over the barrier, and make him an efficer with a possibility of further preferment. In time of peace two leveres of service and some capacity can robe the sen of a bargher to the grade of an efficer. The grades of Licutemans and Captains confer personal rebility, and with that of Major it becomes herealitary. As has been mentioned in a previous acticle, the public review is obligatory for the nobility. From it exclusively are derived the body of officers in the army, while the nobility alone have access to the civil service. The choice between the two is free for any nobleman, but the military service has the precedency. A nobleman never begins his career as a common soliter. Nomethous and various multiple service has the precedency. A nobleman never begins his career as a common soliter. Nomethous and various multiple services as in the noble are also the noble of nilitary education, to with the nobles are also as a common soliter. Nomethous and various multiple services are not as a common soliter. Nomethous and various multiple services are not as the boston of a care tree existence under the domination of the like boston of a fluery and admitted. Prepare the youth from the north of the solitary service and some access to the civil service. The choice between the two is free for any nobleman, but the military service has the precedency. A nobleman never begins his career as a common soliter. Nonethous and various multiple services are designed to be the nursery of the great their southers as in the access of the units was with disjoint the view as a disjoint and as bloody there as in the north, and the north of the strength of the special reason affers the word of the will are view and the word of the care was a father which the special mention of the special and the special and the view of the special and the collection of the spe and teld the party there was no use resisting; the coun We want your blood, not your gold!" After a terri-ble journey, they reached Scandercon safely. Mrs. B., was put into a small sail-boat, sick. Mr. B., walle help-lig the carsman to keep the craft from upsetting, broke his collar-bone. The Doctor turned Mohamedan, and after a rough ride on the Mediterranean they ceached Belyit, their souls still in their bodies. Mr. B. is now n the employ of the East India Company at Adea, on the fied Sen, as Chaplain of the British troops. I shall be and te forget his Puscylem in sympathy for his misforbe and the forget his Puserism in sympathy for his misfor-tures. I. too, may need such sympathy some day. But we hope for the best. The Aleppo Pasha detained the Pinchlaur and Mosul mail six weeks, and sent private messergers to the Pashas of those places. The news of the Aleppo insurrection, however, got among the people, and it was wich difficulty they were kept from rising. If the rioters had succeeded at Aleppo, Diarbikar, Mosul, Begdne, Damascus and Beirut would have seen trouble.

You are aware that Turkish troops are no great affair. When Ibrahim Pasha at Norib, some dozen years since, When Ibrahim Pasha at North, some dozen years since, routed the whole force of the Sultan, a single English frigate battering at Antioch recalled him from his victorious march toward Stambul. A general impression premis that the Franks are one day to take this whole country. Perhaps the quicker the better. If France should get Sario, it might allord the Pope a retreat. If Austria should get European Tarkey it would enable her to leak larger before the Czar. If Russia should annex doze Alica Alica to be a dominious England would have to Asic Miner to her dominions. England would have to take kgypt and Mesopatamia—a highway to the Indies, and the chief battle would be over the question, who should have Constantinople! A Russian has already proposed that shall be a free port. Thus you see Turker is descared. Scimeters will flash and much Torkish and I rank blood be spilled before the division is quietly sub-mitted to: but if France and England unite to defend the Sultan against Austria and Russia, probably they would gradually yield and devour Tuckey by Treaty. Pardon my long essay and political speculation, as politics at present seem to affect us rather seriously. If we are in any danger, it is prospective.

We are preparing to send several camel loads of excavated sculptures from Nimroud and Koyuryik to Bei-rut on route for the United States, for the cabinets of Autherst, Union and Yale, and the Smithsonian Insti-When they arrive our countrymen will have an epportunity of seeing to what perfection the fine arts had arrived 2,500 years ago in Assyria, before the down-

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President and Cabinet left the Astor House at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. The carriage containing the President and Mr. Webster, his Private Secretary, arrived first at the foot of Courtland; et , where the comp my hadja special heat, (the Philadelphia,) under the charge of Commodore Woolsey, the Superintendent of the Forz. As soon as the Freedont got on board a signal was given and she was got under way, leaving the Cabinet behind. The President was taken charge of by Judge Griffi he and other ers, and was met at the Jersey side by Mr. Geddra, the Sa. perintendent of the Rallroad, who conducted the distin guished guest to the Directors' room, where he waited for the remainder of his party. During the detect on many pades and others came forward and were introduced to the President. A salute of 21 guns was fired by the R. M.

atcamelip Arable.

At 10; proceedy the party loft in a special train dr. vn by he new Locomotive Ger. Williamson. The whole under the charge of Assistant Superintendant Woodrest. The journey was rapid and quiet, with no incidents of note. The party serious at Washington at 10 P M and procould at acres to their homes.

"Tracir not the changes in the position of this shall boundary under the Manages a vertainful up to the date | farge

of the treaty, it is clear that New Mexico extended to the northern limits of the town of El Paso, and that the treaty so contemplated the boundary.

"This territory in dispute was under the jurisdiction of New Mexico, as a department of Mexico. The civil authorities of the temporary territorial government from left to to 1851, and the territorial government established by the Congress of the United States, continued to exercise jurisdiction ever this disputed territory until the illegal and unauthorized fixing of the initial point on the Rio Grands, in 1851, at 22 degrees and 22 minutes north latitude, more than fortly eight miles above the town of El Paso, by Commissioner Bartlett.

oner Bartlett.
"So clearly and absurdly wrong did this action of the selves under the protection of the Government of the United States, found themselves, against their will, again under the Mexican Government. Many of these citizens appealed to the then executive officer of this Territory, but it value.

Thus stood this question on the 13th of March last, when Thus stood this question on the 18th of March last, when the executive efficer of this Territory, conceiving it to be his imperative duty to maintain by all the means in his power the integrity of the Territory, the direction of whose affairs and the prosecution of whose interests had been conficed to his care by the Government of the United States, itsued his proclamation, retaking possession of said disputed territery, and requiring "all vivil and military officers" of the United States to execute the law of the United "States and of the Territory of New Mexico in and over "the territory afores-in" which, on the part of the authorities of the State of Chiushua, both civil and military, has been registed. Therefore.

thorities of the State of Chinushua, nonhas been reciated. Therefore,

"Resolved That in the opinion of this meeting, the territory west
of the Rio Grande, and lying such of 32 deg. 22 min, north lautide,
and north of the northern limits of the town as ied Pass, was as clear
ly conveyed by the treaty of Guadaupe Holding to the Union States
as the city of Santa Fe tr any other portion of our territory, and
as therefore, the present occupation of that territory by the as hadtherefore, the present occupation of the territory by the as had-

The meeting then adjourned. "H. N. SMITH, Chairman.

branched their weapons, consisting of pickares, showels, clubs, &c., and rushed upon the crowd of citizens, straing right and left. The latter defended themselves volabily, using for defense fists and paving stones quite freely.

The citizens repelled their adversaries in less than five minutes, and put them to flight down Oneign-st to ward the bridge, and then returned to the defense of the juli About 100 of the rioters gathered again on the southwest corner of Oneida st, where they again commenced the attack by thowing stones at the citizens. They were, however driven down Oneidast, at the first obest. Suraff Page then called upon about one hundred citizens, who formed a passe and proceeded to secure the city in search of the rioters, who had assembled in knots on the street corners, and seemed to be preparing for another raily. By this means they were dispused, and thus ended the row, form attentive, who had any istal results, though several were struck with missives, but escaped withour acrious injury.

struck with missives, but escaped without serious injury.

Among those is jured, we regret to learn was Mr Gredley,
of the first of Ludington and Gridney. His was struck on
the bend with a shovel. His wounds, however, are not
considered dangerous. The blow given the Mayor had its
force partied by a course. If given with fail force, it would
probably have proved statal. Mr. Regers, clothing merchant, was injured slightly; also Mr. Butterfield, in assisting the Mayor to take the flag.

30th ult. state that Caycos had been visited by heavy rain sterns, which cestroyed large quatities of salt at that port and the adjacent islands.

ballast for other ports to seek freight.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I have observed within a few months past, a dis cattion on the part of certain Editors, to charge The Ter exe with promulgating views which should be looked upon with horror, and should be shunned by all obristians Now, Ser. I have been for years a constant reader of your papers. On my table you will always and my Bible, my Shakspere and my Tribune. "They are the men of my

I like " The Tribune, because it agrees with me politi-

exerted by all the other papers in our country countries.

These are not only my sentiments, but the scattments of under will greatly increase.

I shall now rest easy, as I have performed a duty that

eribers on your book, of mea living here. In traveling when it is considered that our county is almost under the shadow of Philadel Mr. whose raid gate of acceptance is